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# CHAPTER 3: DESIGN CRITERIA

## *3.1 Introduction to Forest-wide Guidelines*

Chapter 3 contains design criteria (guidelines) that provide guidance and information for carrying out projects and activities to help achieve the objectives and desired conditions. They do not force action; rather, they apply when an action is being taken. **Guidelines are a Forest Plan component.**

**As in previous chapters, headings for plan components will be shaded in gray. Additionally, the text of plan components will be in bold type. Tables included within the text of plan components are considered to be part of the plan component.**

Guidelines are written with inherent latitude and flexibility to carry out projects and activities so that adjustment should seldom be an issue. However, a responsible official may adjust guidelines when it is necessary to address specific circumstances. In such a case the responsible official should:

1. Document a clear rationale for adjusting the guidelines in both the project analysis and decision documents.
2. Recognize the purposes for which the guideline was developed and provide assurance that the project or activity will still achieve those purposes.

**In many resource areas, Forest Plan components in Chapters 1 and 2 provide enough guidance that additional guidelines are not necessary. If guidelines are not developed for a particular resource that does not mean the resource is not managed, nor does it mean the Forest Service considers a particular resource less important than those with guidelines.**

## *3.2 Ecosystem Integrity and Sustainability Guidelines*

### 3.2.1 Forest Vegetation

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

### 3.2.2 Grassland and Shrubland Vegetation

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

### 3.2.3 Rare Plants

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.2.4 Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

### *Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)*

1. **Prescribed fires should generally occur consistent with natural burning seasons.**
2. **Caves or abandoned mines with known bat use should be evaluated for closures designed to facilitate bat passage.**
3. **Snags and green trees designated as wildlife trees should be left on site if felled for safety reasons or blown over by natural events.**
4. **Down wood over 15 inches in diameter and more than 6 feet long, where available, should be left evenly distributed over the activity area after timber harvest.**
5. **Live trees over 21 inches in diameter with more than 33% of the tree volume decayed - particularly ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, grand fir, western larch and western red cedar - should be retained where they occur.**
6. **Special use permits and operating plans (outfitter and guide, grazing) should specify sanitation measures to reduce wildlife conflicts.**
7. **Conservation easements or land exchanges should be planned to improve the movement of wildlife in mixed land ownership areas.**
8. **Habitats for federally listed species should be managed in accordance with current conservation strategies and recovery plans.**
9. **Project plans should be designed to maintain unique habitats and their unique characteristics.**
10. **Project plans should be designed to provide old forest habitat in each watershed, consistent with natural disturbance regimes.**
11. **Portions of the burned acreage and insect-killed trees in each ecosection setting should be conserved for wildlife habitat.**

## 3.2.5 Invasive Weeds

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.2.6 Soil Productivity

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.2.7 Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

### *Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)*

#### *3.2.7.1 Water Quality*

1. **Activities in the drainages of 303(d) (Clean Water Act) listed waters should be designed to meet pollutant load allocations and water quality restoration targets that are identified in total maximum daily loads and water quality restoration plans for the listed waters.**
2. **Where total maximum daily loads and water quality restoration plans are still in development, land management activities should not cause further long-term degradation of water quality, and should be consistent with the State's development of water quality restoration plans and total maximum daily loads. Pollutants may be generated during project activities to achieve beneficial use objectives provided such activities have short-term impacts (up to 4 years, but generally less than 1 year) or offset existing sources of pollutants.**
3. **Water bodies that are supporting beneficial uses should be managed under state of Idaho antidegradation provisions.**

#### *3.2.7.2 Drinking Water*

1. **Watersheds that provide water for public consumption should be managed to meet state water quality standards established for the protection of drinking water quality, and land management activities should be consistent with applicable state source water protection plans.**

#### *3.2.7.3 Instream Flow and Water Rights*

1. **Fish passage on stream diversions should be provided to avoid entrapment and entrainment.**
2. **When drafting water from streams, pumps should be screened to prevent entrainment of fish and aquatic organisms.**

#### *3.2.7.4 Watershed Management*

1. **In restore-designated subwatersheds, project design should limit predicted increase water yield or peak flow to less than 15% above baseline. Equivalent clearcut area is an accepted surrogate technique for indicating increased water yield and typically should remain below 20 to 30% equivalent clearcut area based upon channel sensitivity to erosion.**
2. **Vegetation management in restoration-designated subwatersheds may occur concurrently (within 5 years) with soils, water and aquatic habitat improvements. Improvements may be the result of restoration project implementation or natural recovery, or a combination of the two (Table 3.2.7.4a).**

**Table 3.2.7.4a Vegetation and Subwatershed Priorities Integration Guidance**

| Decision Matrix Where there is a need to: | Restore Subwatershed Processes and Functions . . . | Conserve Subwatershed Processes and Functions . . . |
|---|---|---|
| Restore vegetation species composition, structure and patterns . . . | Subwatershed indicators trend toward desired conditions concurrent with vegetation restoration projects. | Actively restore vegetation while conserving watershed condition. |
| Conserve vegetation species composition, structure and patterns . . . | Subwatershed indicators trend toward desired conditions while vegetation management perpetuates desired conditions. | Manage vegetation within natural range of variation and watershed condition indicators to minimize impacts to designated beneficial uses. |

3. **Ground-disturbing activities or projects may be designed allowing measurable short-term (up to 4 years, but generally less than 1 year) sediment production where long-term (beyond 4 years) improvement toward natural levels is expected.**

4. **Project design should prevent sediment yield impacts to stream channels, water quality and fish habitat by regulating planned management activity peaks (not to include wildland fires and flood events) to avoid exceeding the following percentages over base conditions (Table 3.2.7.4b).**

**Table 3.2.7.4b Sediment Yield Over Base Conditions**

| Rosgen Channel Types | Restore Subwatersheds Low and Moderate Priority (%) | Restore Subwatersheds High Priority (%) | Conserve Subwatersheds |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 55 | 45 | 45 |
| B | 45 | 30 | 30 |
| C, E | 30 | 20 | 20 |

### *3.2.7.5 Riparian Vegetation*

1. **When riparian conservation areas are intact and functioning at desired condition, management activities should maintain or improve that condition.**

2. **When riparian conservation areas are not intact and functioning at desired condition, management activities should include restoration components that exceed full compensation for project effects to promote a trend toward desired conditions.**

3. **Fuelwood cutting may be approved where it should not prevent or retard attainment of desired stream habitat features.**

4. **Management activities in riparian conservation areas should not result in long-term degradation to aquatic conditions. Limited short-term effects from activities in the riparian conservation areas may be acceptable when they support long-term benefits to the riparian conservation areas and aquatic resources.**

5. **Trees felled in riparian conservation areas for safety concerns should be left on site.**

#### *3.2.7.6 Aquatic Habitats*

1. **Location for evaluating stream habitat features for project and watershed assessment should be within response reaches defined as perennial stream reaches with gradients less than 4%.**
2. **Activities that could disturb stream substrate below the high water mark should not be authorized in the Lolo Creek watershed where mussel colonies occur.**

#### *3.2.7.7 Stream Crossings*

1. **New, replacement and reconstructed crossing sites (culverts, bridges and other stream crossings) should be designed using stream simulation principles to:**

   **Accommodate 100-year flood including associated bedloads and debris**

   **Prevent diversion of stream flow out of the channels**

   **Provide and maintain fish passage up to bankfull discharge.**
2. **Crossing locations on roads being put into long-term storage should provide fish passage.**

## *3.3. Cultural, Social and Economic Guidelines*

### 3.3.1 Designated Wilderness

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

### 3.3.2 Designated and Eligible Wild, Scenic and Recreation Rivers

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

### 3.3.3 Research Natural Areas

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

### 3.3.4 Special Interest Areas

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

### 3.3.5 Road Management

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Road construction and reroutes should be avoided on landslide-prone soils.**

2. **New permanent road construction should be avoided in low road density areas to the extent practical, and consistent with existing authorities and desired conditions.**
3. **Where new road development cannot be avoided, road location and design should minimize effects to aquatic and wildlife habitat and incorporate practical mitigation measures, including closure or decommissioning of the road if the need for the road is temporary.**
4. **Soil and snow should not be side-cast into surface water.**
5. **Project design should mitigate drainage and erosion issues on intermittent term and intermittent stored service roads. Mitigating measures may include, but are not limited to:**

   **Replacing or removing the culverts or drainage structures, constructing armored overflow channels and conducting scheduled inspections;**

   **Outsloping (5% to 12%) and water-barring the road prism to promote drainage;**

   **Stabilizing areas prone to cut and fill failure; and**

   **Installing closure devices as needed.**

## 3.3.6 Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreation Uses

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.3.7 Dispersed Recreation

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.3.8 Developed Recreation Sites

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.3.9 Recreation Special Uses

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.3.10 Scenery Resources

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions and objectives.

## 3.3.11 Heritage Resources

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Recreation activities in heritage sites should be limited to day use unless otherwise provided in specific site management plans.**

## 3.3.12 Economic Contribution

Forest Plan guidance is provided by desired conditions.

## 3.3.13 Timber Availability

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Salvage should be considered on 50% of an area with trees that are dead or dying due to fire, insect outbreaks or disease.**
2. **Even-age regeneration harvest on lands suitable for timber production should most often occur after stand growth has reached culmination of mean annual increment but may be planned before culmination of mean annual increment to meet other resource needs. Culmination of mean annual increment should be determined on a stand-by-stand basis, taking into account the observed mortality levels from root rot or other factors.**
3. **All harvest, including even-age regeneration, should be planned over a large area, generally at a watershed scale, to reach desired conditions such as size class distribution, species composition or patch size.**
4. **Where stand-replacing or mixed-severity fires are part of the historical disturbance regime, clearcutting with reserves or other even-aged harvests would generally be an appropriate silvicultural option.**

## 3.3.14 Wildland Fire, Fuels and Air Quality

1. **Minimum impact suppression tactics should be used within riparian conservation areas.**

## 3.3.15 Livestock Management

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Livestock fences should be designed to permit wildlife passage.**
2. **Abandoned fences should be removed to permit wildlife passage.**
3. **Grazing should be managed to prevent the trampling of native fish redds by livestock.**
4. **Invasive plants that are not palatable should be excluded from utilization measures.**

## 3.3.16 Minerals

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Mineral examinations or surface use determinations should be requested under the following conditions to determine if claims are being validly held and occupied:**

**The filing of a patent application and/or**

**Suspected or documented use not authorized.**

2. **Common-variety minerals (including gravel pit sources) may be provided by lease, sale or free use in accordance with the following guidelines:**

   **Permits may be granted on lands covered by other mineral leases or permits only when removal will not unduly interfere with prior authorizations.**

   **Lands should be available for mineral leasing until formally withdrawn.**

   **Lease stipulations necessary to meet Forest Plan desired conditions should be included.**

   **Mining claimants should be notified of impending Forest Service actions that may affect claims.**

3. **Existing mineral withdrawals within the Mallard-Larkins recommended wilderness should be retained.**

## 3.3.17 Lands

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Unauthorized uses may be placed under permit only when it is in the public interest and meets the desired conditions for resource management and public use.**
2. **Resource, cultural, historical or visual values should be maintained or protected within congressionally-designated areas through acquisition of fee title or partial interests in private land.**
3. **Winter access for non-recreation special uses and mineral and energy exploration/development should be limited to designated routes or designated over-the-snow routes.**

## 3.3.18 Utilities and Communications Sites

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Utility lines, such as electric power lines and telephone lines, should generally follow established transportation corridors.**
2. **Power and utility lines should be buried when it is economically and technically feasible.**
3. **When constructing new or relocating existing utility lines in canyon bottoms, utility lines should not be run between the roadway and the stream/river or in the streambed. Frequent crossing and re-crossing of streams should be avoided.**

4. **Cultural resource sites should be avoided when establishing new communication sites.**
5. **Existing communication sites that conflict with Forest Plan desired conditions should be relocated when economically and technically feasible.**

### 3.3.19 Administrative Facilities

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **As needed, sites or portions of sites should be recommended for mineral withdrawal where necessary to protect improvements and resources within the designated site.**
2. **Livestock grazing may be approved where compatible with administrative functions.**
3. **Roads and trails may be constructed to provide access to and within administrative sites as necessary for administrative purposes.**

## *3.4 Tribal Treaty Rights and Trust Responsibilities Guidelines*

***Guidelines (PLAN COMPONENT)***

1. **Land management activities should be planned and implemented in a manner that honors and protects tribal treaty rights.**

## *3.5 Introduction to Other Guidance*

In addition to laws, regulations and Forest Service direction (including Land Management Plan guidelines), some sources of guidance exist outside of the Land Management Plan. These sources also provide guidance for project or activity decision-making.

These other sources of guidance include, but are not limited to: (1) interagency agreements, (2) recovery plans, (3) biological opinions, (4) conservation strategies/assessments, (5) programmatic consultation agreements, and (6) approved management plans for wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, etc. These documents are available from Forest Service offices. Most are also posted on the internet.

**Some major sources of guidance are listed following each topic. If the reader does not see a particular resource addressed, that does not mean the resource is not managed, nor does it mean the Forest Service considers a particular resource less important than those listed. These lists are intended to daylight some of the major sources of design criteria and should not be considered complete lists.**

*These lists of other sources of guidance are not considered plan components.*

# *3.6 Ecosystem Integrity and Sustainability Other Sources of Guidance*

## 3.6.1 Vegetation

FSM 2000-National Forest Resource Management; FSM 2470-Silvicultural Practices; FSM 2622-Biological Diversity; FSM 3400-Forest Pest Management; USDA Regulations 9500-4 and 5; USDA, Idaho Department of Lands, and Montana DNRC-Forest Insect and Disease Identification and Management; EO 11990-Protection of Wetlands; Healthy Forest Restoration Act, 2003. FSM 3400-Forest Pest Management; and USDA, Idaho Department of Lands, and Montana DNRC-Forest Insect and Disease Identification and Management Handbook.

## 3.6.2 Grassland and Shrubland Vegetation

## 3.6.3 Rare Plants

36 CFR 219-Planning; Sikes Act as amended (74 Stat. 1052; 88 Stat. 1369) 16 U.S.C. 670g; Species-specific recovery plans and conservation strategies.

## 3.6.4 Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

### *General*

FSM 2600-Wildlife, Fish and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management; FSH 2609.13-Wildife and Fisheries Program Management; FSM 2550-Soil Management; FSM 5150-Fuel Management; FSH 2509.18-Soil Management; Endangered Species Act (1973), and conservation strategies for whiteheaded woodpeckers, flammulated owls, harlequin ducks, mountain quail, furbearers and Coeur d'Alene salamander.

### *Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species*

Habitat Management Guide for Bald Eagles in Northwestern Montana (1991); Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan (1986); Bald and Gold Eagle Protection Act; Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan (1987); Idaho Wolf Conservation and Management Plan (2002); Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy (2000).

## 3.6.5 Invasive Weeds

FSM 2080-Noxious Weed Management; FSM 2150-Pesticide Use; FSH 2200 Range Management; Weed Management Plans for the Palouse, Clearwater River Basin, Salmon River Basin and Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Weed Management Areas; Federal Noxious Weed Act (1975); State Weed Management Plan for Idaho; Policy of Noxious Weed Management (1990); R1 Noxious Weed Best Management Practices; National Strategy and Implementation Plan for Invasive Species Management.

### 3.6.6 Soil Productivity

FSM 2550-Soil Management (R1 Supplement 2500-99-1); FSH 2509.22-Soil and Water Conservation Handbook (and any future supplements), and FSM 5150-Fuel Management.

### 3.6.7 Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

36 CFR 251.9-Land Uses; FSM 2500-Watershed and Air Management; FSM 2550-Soil Management; FSM 5150-Fuel Management; FSH 2509.18-Soil Management; FSH 2509.22-Soil and Water Conservation Handbook; FSM 2600-Wildlife, Fish and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management; and FSH 2609.13-Wildlife and Fisheries Program Management Handbook; EPA Region 10 Source Water Protection Best Management Practices for USFS, BLM; Rules Pertaining to the Idaho Forest Practice Act, Title 38, Chapter 13, Idaho Code (BMPs); Idaho Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements, IDAPA 58, Title 01, Chapter 02; Rules Pertaining to Stream Channel Protection, Title 42, Chapter 38, Idaho Code; EO 11988 of May 24, 1977, (Management of Flood Plains); EO 11990 of May 24, 1977; (Protection of Wetlands); and EO 12088 of October 13, 1978, (Pollution Prevention) and the Endangered Species Act (1973); Guidance for Aquatic Species Passage Design, Forest Service Northern Region and Intermountain Region, November 3, 2003.

## *3.7 Cultural, Social and Economic Other Sources of Guidance*

### 3.7.1 Designated Wilderness

### 3.7.2 Designated and Eligible Wild, Scenic and Recreation Rivers

36 CFR 297-Wild and Scenic Rivers; FSM 1924-Wild and Scenic River Evaluation; FSM 2354-River Recreation Management; FSH 1909.12-Land and Resource Management Planning Handbook; Chapter 80-Wild and Scenic River Evaluation.

### 3.7.3 Research Natural Areas

36 CFR 251.23-Experimental Areas and Research Natural Areas; FSM 4063-Research Natural Areas; RNA Designation Reports and Management Plans.

### 3.7.4 Special Interest Areas

36 CFR 219-Planning; 36 CFR 261-Prohibitions; 36 CFR 294-Special Areas; 36 CFR 296-Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations; FSM 2360-Special Interest Areas, FSM 2370-Special Recreation Designations.

### 3.7.5 Road Management

36 CFR 212-Travel Management; 36 CFR 251-Land Uses; 36 CFR 261-Prohibitions; FSM 5460-Right-of-Way Acquisitions; FSM 7100-Engineering Operations; FSM 7700-Travel Management; FSH 2709.12-Road Right-of-Way Grants Handbook; FSH 5409.17-

Rights-of-Way Acquisition Handbook; FSH 7709.55-Travel Analysis Handbook; FSH 7709.56-Road Pre-Construction Handbook; FSH 7709.56b-Transportation Structures Handbook; FSH 7709.57-Road Construction Handbook; FSH 7709.58-Transportation System Maintenance Handbook; FSH 7709.59-Transportation System Operations Handbook; R1 Supplement 46; R1 Supplement 59; R1 Supplement73; R1 Supplement 7100-91-1; and Miscellaneous Report FS-643 Roads Analysis: Informing Decisions about Managing the National Forest Transportation System.

### 3.7.6 Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreation Uses

36 CFR 212-Travel Management; 36 CFR 251-Land Uses; 36 CFR 261-Prohibitions; 36 CFR 293 Wilderness – Primitive Areas, 36 CFR 295 – Use of Motor Vehicles Off Forest Development Roads; FSM 7700-Travel Management; FSH 7709.55-Travel Analysis Handbook; Access and Travel Management-Northern Region Guide; and R-1 Supplement #7709.59-2004-1.

### 3.7.7 Dispersed Recreation

### 3.7.8 Developed Recreation Sites

### 3.7.9 Recreation Special Uses

### 3.7.10 Scenery Resources

FSM 2380-Landscape Management; Agriculture Handbook Number 701 – Landscape Aesthetics; A Handbook for Scenery Management.

### 3.7.11 Heritage Resources

36 CFR 800-Protectionof Historic Properties; 36 CFR 296-Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations; 36 CFR 60-National Register of Historic Places; FSM-2360-Special Interest Areas; EO 11593-Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; EO 13287-Preserve America; Section 106 Programmatic Agreement between Region 5, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Programmatic Agreement between the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer, the USFS Northern Region, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and the National Heritage Strategy.

### 3.7.12 – Economic Contribution

### 3.7.13 Timber Availability

36 CFR 221-Timber Management Planning; 36 CFR 223-Sale and Disposal of National Forest System Timber; FSM 1920-Land Management Planning; FSM 2400-Timber Management; FSH 2400-Timber Management; FSH 1900-Planning; Timber Sale Contract Provisions and Procurement Contracts.

## 3.7.14 Wildland Fire, Fuels and Air Quality

### *Wildland Fire and Fuels*

FSM 5100-Fire Management; FSM 5110-Wildfire Prevention; FSM 5120-Presuppression Management, FSM 5130-Fire Suppression; FSM 5140-Prescribed Fire; FSM 5150-Fuel Management; FSM 5160-Fire Management Equipment and Supplies; FSM 5170-Fire Management Cooperation: FSM 5180-Fire Reports; FSM 5190-Management; FSH 5109.14-Individual Fire Report Handbook; FSH 5109.17-Wildland Fire Qualifications Handbook; FSH 5109.18-Wildfire Prevention Handbook; FSH 5109.19-Fire Management Analysis and Planning Handbook; FSH 5109.31-Wildfire Cause Determination Handbook (NWCG Handbook 1); FSH 5109.32a-Fireline Handbook (NWCG Handbook 3); FSH 5109.34-Inteeragency Fire Business Management Handbook (NWCG Handbook 2); 1998 Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide; 2001 Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy; 2001 A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy; 2002 A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan; 2005 Wildland Fire Use Implementation Procedures Reference Guide; 2005 Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations (Red Book) updated annually; Idaho County Wildfire Mitigation Plan (2005); Clearwater County WUI Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan (2006), Latah Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan (2006), Benewah County Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan (2004 and 2006 updates), and Shoshone County WUI Fire Mitigation Plan (2002 and 2006 updates); and Clear-Nez Fire Zone Annual Fire Management Plan.

### *Air Quality*

FSM 2580-Air Resource Management; FSM 5100-Fire Management; FSH 5109.19-Fire Management Analysis and Planning Handbook; Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.); Columbia River Basin Air Quality Assessment (11/95); Regional Pollution Potential (4/98); Air Quality Climate of Columbia River Basin (8/98); Region 1 Air Resource Management Plan (4/97); Lake Chemistry Data from USFS NRIS website; NADP data from NREL Web Site; EPA AIRS database website for emission sources; Screening Procedure to Evaluate Effects of Air Pollution in Region 1 Wilderness Areas (draft, 1997); Visibility Summary for Region 1 (4/91); and Desk Reference for NEPA Air Quality Analysis (1995).

## 3.7.15 Livestock Management

36 CFR 222-Range Management; FSM 2200-Range Management; FSH 2209.21-Rangeland Ecosystem Analysis and Management Handbook; 1978 Public Rangelands Improvement Act.

## 3.7.16 Minerals

36 CFR 228-Minerals (Subpart A - Locatable Minerals, Subpart B – Leasable Minerals, Subpart C – Disposal of Mineral Materials, Subpart D – Miscellaneous Minerals

Provisions, Subpart E – Oil and Gas Resources): 36 CFR 251-Land Uses; 43 CFR 2300-Land Withdrawals; FSM 2760-Withdrawals; FSM 2800-Minerals and Geology; R1 Supplement 28; R1 Supplement 2800-94-1; R1 Supplement 2800-2003-1; R1 Supplement 2800-2004-2; and R1 Supplement 2800-2004-3.

## 3.7.17 Lands

36 CFR 251-Land Uses; 36 CFR 254-Landownership Adjustments; FSM 1920-Land and Resource Management Planning; FSM 2700-Special Uses Management; FSM 5400-Landownership; FSM 5500-Landownership Title Management; FSM 7150-Surveying; FSH 2709.11-Special Uses Handbook; FSH 2709.12 Road Rights-of-Way Grant Handbook; FSH 2709.15 Hydroelectric Handbook; FSH 5409.13-Land Acquisition Handbook; FSH 5409.17-Rights-of-Way Acquisition Handbook; FSH 5509.11-Title Claims, Sales, and Grants Handbook; R1 Supplement 114; R1 Supplement 2700-2003-1; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-1; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-2; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-3; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-4: R1 Supplement 2700-2005-1; Residential Access Policy; and 1992 Western Regional Corridor Study, Energy Policy Act of 2005.

## 3.7.18 Utilities and Communications Sites

36 CFR 212-Travel Management; 36 CFR 251-Land Uses; 36 CFR 254-Landownership Adjustments; FSM 1920-Land and Resource Management Planning; FSM 2700-Special Uses Management; FSM 5400-Landownership; FSM 5500-Landownership Title Management; FSM 7150-Surveying; FSM 7700-Travel Management; FSH 2709.11-Special Uses Handbook; FSH 2709.12 Road Rights-of-Way Grant Handbook; FSH 2709.15 Hydroelectric Handbook; FSH 5409.13-Land Acquisition Handbook; FSH 5409.17-Rights-of-Way Acquisition Handbook; FSH 5509.11-Title Claims, Sales, and Grants Handbook; R1 Supplement 114; R1 Supplement 2700-2003-1; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-1; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-2; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-3; R1 Supplement 2700-2004-4: R1 Supplement 2700-2005-1; Residential Access Policy; and 1992 Western Regional Corridor Study, Energy Policy Act of 2005.

## 3.7.19 Administrative Facilities

36 CFR 1190-Minimum Guidelines and Requirements for Accessible Design; 36 CFR 1191-Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines; FSM 7300-Buildings and Other Structures; FSM 7400-Public Health and Pollution Control Facilities; FSM 7500-Water Storage and Transmission; FSM 7600-Electrical Engineering; FSH 7309.11-Buildings and Related Facilities Handbook; FSH 7409.11-Sanitary Engineering and Public Health Handbook; FSH 7509.11-Dams Management Handbook; R1 Supplement 7300-90-4; Built Environment Image Guide FS-710; International Building Code Handbook; and Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines and Architectural Barriers Act Guidelines.

## *3.8 Tribal Treaty Rights and Trust Responsibilities Other Sources of Guidance*

EO 13084 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments; EO 13175 - Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments; FSM 1560, FSH 1509.13, Forest Service National Resource Book on American Indian and Alaska Native Relations; National Strategy for Special Forest Products, (2001).